

position of Galicia and for the fixing of a definite sum for reparations.

Wilson Consents to Fiume Settlement

Rome Gets Three Islands and Relinquishes Her Claim to Dalmatia

PARIS, May 29.—The "Temps" says to-day that an agreement virtually has been reached on the Adriatic question and that President Wilson, who saw the Jugoslav delegates to-day, has given his consent to the arrangement, which Premier Orlando of Italy has accepted.

According to the "Temps," the essential points in the agreement are:

First—Fiume, not including the suburb of Sucka, forms with the region to the west an independent state under the league of nations. This state will be bounded by Italian territory and will contain the railroad from Fiume to Ljubljana.

Second—Zara (Capital of Dalmatia) and Sebenice (seventy miles southeast of Trieste on the Adriatic) will be placed under the sovereignty of Italy, which renounces any other part of the Dalmatian coast and hinterland.

Third—Italy will exercise sovereignty over islands called strategic—namely, Cherso (twelve miles south-west of Fiume, belonging to Istria), Lussin (southwest of Cherso, and also Istrian) and Lissa (thirtythree miles southwest of Spalato in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, with the outlying islands).

Furthermore, says the "Temps," the league of nations grants Italy the mandate over Albania, where the Treaty of London assured Italy preponderant influence.

Another statement in high quarters this morning was that a settlement of the Adriatic question is now a certainty as a result of the negotiations of yesterday and last evening. Under this settlement Fiume becomes an independent city.

The Italians, this version stated, will receive certain of the Dalmatian islands, but it is understood that they will not get Zara or Sebenice.

Austrian Treaty Delayed 48 Hours

Small Nations Affected by It Ask for More Time to Study Terms

PARIS, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Austrian treaty, which was to have been presented to the Austrians to-morrow, has been withheld until Monday. The smaller powers of eastern Europe asked for more time before giving their assent to the treaty. This was accompanied by common consent, and the plenary session for agreeing to the treaty went over to Saturday, while the presentation of the document to the Austrians was postponed until Monday.

The change in the plans came unexpectedly this afternoon as the Allied powers gathered in the military council in the Foreign Office for a secret session at the Foreign Office for the purpose of passing on the terms. The session was largely attended, and great crowds assembled in front of the building to greet President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, Premier Paderewski and other notables, who were welcomed as they arrived.

The change in the plans and the other news members of the Italian delegation were present for the first time.

Expected Quick Approval

The parts of the treaty already completed, omitting the military terms, reparations and sections of the frontier settlement, were distributed to the delegations in printed form, and Mr. Tardieu was about to supplement this with a general summary of the document. The expectation was that the treaty would be followed by a vote of approval, pending the instrument to be delivered Friday.

At the outset, however, Premier Briand of Rumania secured recognition. He said that Poland, Serbia, Rumania and various countries whose interests were vitally affected by the treaty wanted forty-eight hours more time for the examination of the document. Mr. Briand spoke with an entire good feeling, with no suggestion of protest, emphasizing the fact that the only desire of the smaller powers was to have sufficient time to understand the terms so seriously affecting them, and that they were submitting themselves finally to acceptance, and made no motion beyond the request for forty-eight hours.

Clemenceau Grants Request

Mr. Clemenceau asked if any discussion was desired. No objection being made, Mr. Clemenceau, with his usual finality, said that the request seemed fair, and, since there was no objection, he would announce that an additional forty-eight hours would be granted. This decision was made without a vote, and the session went over until Saturday, when the document would be delivered two days later.

This prevailed without objection, and the session came to a sudden end within half an hour after its opening. The postponement was without prearrangement, and took the delegates by surprise, though the feeling was general that the smaller powers were fully justified in asking for more time.

President Wilson and the members of the American delegation proceeded immediately to American headquarters, where they held a session for an hour, discussing a number of details of the various remaining treaties. The President also conferred with the experts who are handling the question of German merchant ships, presumably concerning the retention of ships in American ports.

"Suicide," Says Berlin Press of Peace Reply

Conservative Papers Assail Brockdorff and Declare Own Counter Terms Spell Ruin

BERLIN, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The conservative press of Berlin condemn the counter-proposals to the peace terms submitted by Germany, especially the financial and military concessions which are granted.

The Pan-German "Gazette" brands the reply as "suicide," and the "Post" says: "The German people are doomed to slavery between two masters until a new Germany arrives to break the chains." The "Kreuz Zeitung" is skeptical.

Even Money Bet Germans Will Sign

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
European Bureau
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LONDON, May 29.—Betting on the Strand to-day was even money that the Germans will sign the peace treaty, but not before an upheaval in and subsequent reorganization of the present German government transpires.

A prominent American member of the peace commission stated to-day that, in his opinion, the German delegates are in favor of signing and thereby putting an end to the long controversy, but that a number of resignations from the German ministry are almost certain to precede the final formality.

20,000 Baltimore Jews Hold Parade; Poles Hoot Them

Six Arrested After Clashes in Which Insignia Are Destroyed; Polish Citizens of Milwaukee in Protest

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Desultory attempts were made to break up a parade of more than 20,000 Jewish citizens this evening. Six men were arrested, four Poles and two Jews. The Poles booed and hooted the paraders when they were forming in line and tore an insignia off an automobile carrying Jews. Extra policemen quickly suppressed all attempts at disorder.

The Polish section in the eastern part of the city adjoins the Jewish ghetto. There were no crowds on the principal business streets through which the procession moved. Every Jewish man or woman carried an American flag. Banners borne contained these inscriptions:

"We fought for liberty and democracy for all peoples; shall we be deprived of it?"

"Peace on earth will soon return, but will it be peace for the Jew?"

"Two thousand American Jews gave their lives for their country and for world freedom. Shall the Jews be outraged for this?"

The bands played dirges and Chopin's funeral march.

Stores in East Baltimore were closed, and stores and factories in other parts of the city were idle while the employees marched.

In the parade were returned members of the Jewish Legion, who fought with the British against the Turks. There were ten bands, and each of the six sections of the procession was headed by men of the military forces.

Following the parade a big meeting passed resolutions of protest against persecution of the Jews in Europe and forwarded them to President Wilson.

Ex-German Envoy Says Allies "Muddled Peace"

DRESDEN, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—Herr Schwartz, economic minister, who has returned here from Versailles after his withdrawal from the peace conference, says that the peace situation in Paris has been badly muddled by the Entente leaders. Mr. Clemenceau, he goes on to say, has been forced to adopt every tactical device, such as lining the Paris boulevards with German cannon, to induce the French people to believe that Germany would make complete reparations.

President Wilson's policies, he declares, are clearly discernible in an attempt to drive a wedge between Germany and Russia, as "the betrays fear of an understanding between Germany, Russia and Japan, which would be bound to be inimical to Anglo-American interests."

Riotous Yangtse Chinese Mob Japanese Colony Wound Seven and Wreck Property at Wuhu, Says Tokio; Enemy for Race Spreading

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—At Wuhu, on the Yangtse, a mob of several hundred rioting Chinese attacked the shops and homes of the Japanese there, according to a special cable dispatch from Tokio to a Japanese newspaper here.

The excitement of the people is entirely due to the disposition of the Shantung lease at the peace conference, it is said. The anti-Japanese fever is getting more and more violent every day and is spreading over China like an epidemic. The rioters at Wuhu wounded seven Japanese seriously and destroyed much property, the value of which is not estimated at the present time.

Wuhu is an important treaty port of about 90,000 people on the south bank of the famous Yangtse River 240 miles up the stream from Shanghai. There are the offices of the Japanese-Chinese Steamship Company and of a number of other companies. The total number of Japanese residents at Wuhu is about one hundred. Japanese gunboats are usually to be found on the Yangtse at a time like the present, when disorders of a grave sort are anticipated. A body of Japanese soldiers stationed nearest to the point of disturbance is at Hankau.

Germany Insists Freed States Share War Cost

Demands Value of All Military Property Surrendered Shall Be Credited to Her Account

BERLIN, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—According to a semi-official statement, the full indemnity which Germany offers to pay in her counter proposals to the peace terms will include sums going to Belgium against advances by the Allies, and also the value of all military and civil property surrendered by Germany since the armistice.

It is further conditioned upon territorial arrangement. That is, if the imperial territory is reduced, the sum to be paid must be correspondingly distributed. Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, for instance, bearing their proportionate shares.

Britain to Sink Enemy Ships, U. S. Envoys Think

PARIS, May 29.—It was learned to-day that American delegates to the peace conference at Versailles are confident the British will sink their share of the German warships, because as a portion of the British fleet they would be valueless.

Another reason advanced for such action is that the United States is planning a proportionate increase in the American navy if Great Britain decides to retain the vessels.

Switzerland to Refuse To Tighten Blockade

GENEVA, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Swiss Government has decided to reply negatively to the Allied note concerning the blockade of Germany, if Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty. It is held that compliance would infringe Swiss neutrality.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bern, dated May 29, stated that confidence in the League of Nations was dwindling in Switzerland as the result of a note from the Allied peace delegates asking if the Swiss Government would be willing and ready to enforce a more severe blockade against Germany, if necessary, as "a smashing blow against self-determination by small nations."

Out of Russia By Fall, Now Hope of Allies

Churchill Tells Commons Powers Have Decided They'll Support Only a Stable Government

LONDON, May 29.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, foreshadowed the possibility of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Russia by the end of summer, owing to the favorable situation.

As soon as peace was signed, he said, the Rhine army could be reduced from six to six divisions, and still more when it was seen that peace was being effectively carried out.

The British policy, said the Secretary, was that Russia must be saved by the Russians and that New Russia must be a democratic State. The five great powers had decided to make it a condition of their further support and formal recognition of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Russia that those governments must give a guarantee that their victory would be immediately followed by the summoning of a constituent assembly on a democratic franchise.

Detailing the situation in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that, despite deplorable events in Ukraine and Crimea, throwing the whole of the resources of these fertile regions into Bolshevism was becoming apparent. Wherever the Bolsheviks had been faced with determination, they had been repulsed and driven back.

As regards the situation in Rumania, Mr. Churchill said that, despite deplorable events in Ukraine and Crimea, throwing the whole of the resources of these fertile regions into Bolshevism was becoming apparent. Wherever the Bolsheviks had been faced with determination, they had been repulsed and driven back.

Says Bolshevism Wanes 'Mud Slinging' Expected

Administration Is to Seek Victory in 1920 on Its Record in World War

CHICAGO, May 29.—Stinging criticism of the new Republican Congress by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a general onslaught of Republican leaders and the party by other speakers, nearly overshadowed the keynote speech of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer at the Democratic National Committee's banquet at the Congress Hotel to-night.

Mr. Roosevelt, who wrote his speech after reaching Chicago yesterday, and who was supposed to be talking with authority for at least a section of the administration, lambasted Republican Congressional leaders, mentioning them by name. He painted them as a discredited, reactionary aggregation of standpatters from whom the country could expect no wise and beneficent legislation.

Has "Reverted to Type?"

"The new Republican Congress," he said, "has only commenced its work, but on matters of internal policy it has reverted to type. It is deeply concerned over the restoration of the old form of preferential tariff for protection of manufacturers. It will support itself in noisy adulation of and trucking to the returned soldiers and then do little."

"It will revise the income tax so as to lighten the burden of those unfortunate individuals who have incurred \$1,000,000 a year or more, and it will spend a portion of its time in attempting to discredit every act of every Democrat who has done things during the past six years."

"It will make a record of mud-slinging, of slander, of misrepresentation, of destructive and not constructive criticism. It will do anything and everything with the sole noble and patriotic purpose of winning the Presidency next year."

Lodge Policy Vacillates

"This, too, is the obvious objective of the foreign policy of the Republican party. I asked a prominent member of that party, who happens to be an intimate friend of mine, what is the purpose of policy of Senator Lodge as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He said:

"That changes from day to day. When Mr. Lodge reads the morning paper after breakfast, table and sees what the President has said or done, his policy for the next twenty-four hours becomes the diametrical opposite."

"You could not get any Republican Senators to agree on a definite foreign policy along constructive lines, but you can get an majority to oppose anything put forward by the President or the United States. To the treaty of peace and the proposed league of nations the Republican Senate bears a similar relation to the amateur strategists around the stove in a village store bear to the officers and men of our armies fighting at the front."

Loss Sight of Ideals

"They would lose sight of the great ideals for which we have fought this war. They would have this nation reduced to a mere tool for the accomplishment of their selfish ends. They would give any assurance that a repetition of this great world convulsion may not come again."

"So we are approaching the campaign of 1920, approaching it with the broad principles settled in advance; conservatism, special privilege, partisanship, degradation, on the one hand; liberalism, common sense, idealism, constructive-ness, on the other."

"The alleged effort of Borah and seven other Senators to keep Senators Penrose and Warren from important chairmanships and the so-called revolt against the Mann forces in the House—these were the dying spasms of the liberal spirit within the Republican frame."

Unit That Held Vologda Will Sail Home First

Americans in Russia Fighting in Continuous Daylight; Red Cross Ship Ends Food Privation

ARCHANGEL, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The first American unit to sail for home will be a battalion which has held the Vologda railway front. The few American infantry and engineer detachments still in the front line positions are fighting in continuous daylight. There is no midnight sun, but for two or three hours after 11 o'clock at night there is a hazy twilight over northern Russia. The inhabitants of villages along the Terki coast, which is the landlocked southern shore of the Kola peninsula, have been relieved from starvation by an American Red Cross ship, which has returned here after penetrating the ice floes. This ship, commanded by Captain J. R. Clewell, of Bellingham, Wash., was the first to visit the villages since the American Red Cross ship was there last autumn.

Large crowds, including many American and Russian soldiers, witnessed a parade to-day of the British relief force which arrived here yesterday. All the British soldiers are picked men and created a fine impression. They were greatly disappointed to find, instead of the expected Arctic conditions, warm bright sunshine and green grass.

Polos Appeal to Wilson; Deny Pogrom Stories

The Society of Polish Engineers and Merchants in America announced yesterday the dispatch of cable messages to President Wilson, Premier Paderewski, the Chief of the Polish State and the Speaker of the Polish Parliament, asking each to use his influence to offset the "intrigue" behind the reports of Polish pogroms. The message to President Wilson was in part:

"At this very moment Jews in the United States organize in New York and other cities, street demonstrations and mass meetings promulgating the most antagonistic feeling against the Polish nation, poisoning American public opinion; in fact, misleading some of the most prominent men of this country."

"Therefore, Mr. President, we appeal to your high ideals of justice and hope that your unbiased stand in this matter based on true facts which undoubtedly are in your possession will counteract these intrigues. These sinister activities benefit only the enemies of the United States and Poland and create animosity between Jews and Poles in both countries; they also hamper the good relations between Poland and this country, the promotion of which is one of the chief aims of this society."

U. S. Is Ready to Rush Food Into Petrograd

American Officers at Baltic Ports to Extend Aid as Soon as Russian Armies Enter City

PARIS, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—American officers already are stationed at various Baltic ports in readiness to rush food into Petrograd, Colonel Groom is on the American expeditionary force operating between Libau and the Gulf of Finland preparatory to directing American food supplies to the beleaguered city as soon as it falls, according to a statement issued by the American Food Commission to-night.

"If Petrograd is captured by the Russian army operating against the Bolsheviks southwest of the city," says the statement, "we shall not be far behind the British mine sweepers now on their way to the Gulf of Finland."

U. S. Aid Sought By France in New Financial System

Minister Plans to Cut All Superfluous Expenses and Promote National Production, He Tells Senate

PARIS, May 29.—In outlining his financial policy in a long speech to the Senate on Tuesday, Louis Klotz, the Finance Minister, declared it was necessary in the first place to pursue a course which, on one hand, would eliminate all superfluous expenses, and on the other, would promote such national means of production as should be encouraged and developed. In the process, the Minister said, France might be sure of finding help available from the United States if the finances of France were wisely managed. As to the budget situation, the Minister said:

"The budget expenses for 1919 will amount to 16,000,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt and 4,000,000,000 francs will be for military expenses. Estimating the receipts at 11,000,000,000 francs, there remain 5,000,000,000 francs to be found."

To Restore Balance

M. Klotz said that the restoration of the budget balance and the decrease in fiduciary inflation would facilitate French payments in foreign currencies. "This is important," he continued, "as our foreign debt amounts to 27,000,000,000 francs in capital and 1,000,000,000 francs in annuities, but it is offset to the extent of 7,500,000,000 francs by our advances to some foreign governments, and by about 4,000,000,000 francs owed by some of our Allies for the payment for material handed over to them."

"The credits necessary to pay in the coming years for the surplus of our importations, thus checking the depreciation in exchange, remain to be found. We rely upon the cordial co-operation, which never has been refused to us since the Americans joined in the war."

Cummings Ukase Blamed to Wilson

President Is Accused of Making League a Political Issue

WASHINGTON, May 29.—That Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and other committee members had agreed to speak for some one higher when he lined up the party for the league. Very generally the Democrats also accepted this viewpoint.

The most curious reaction was among the Southern Democrats. Feeling they are forced to line up behind the President as a matter of party regularity, many of them are now the least fervent on the league issue. The speech of Senator Reed, branding the league as "colored," is not taken lightly by them. Most of them admit confidentially that it will make all sorts of trouble for them when re-nomination time comes around. They are, however, until they read the morning paper to-day, and the league might be well over with by the time the campaign rolls around. Their feeling, however, is one of gloom, not revolt.

There is no disposition among them to protest against the ukase issued by Mr. Cummings.

The Republicans are divided. Some of them welcome the announcement that this will be the Democratic issue; others wish that it might have been left outside party politics.

The view of this group was expressed by Senator Sherman of Illinois. "I said," but I wish it could have been left outside of party politics. The point is that in practical party politics every platform and every candidate is a compromise. I have never voted for a candidate or platform since Garfield that entirely and absolutely expressed my views. There has got to be give and take. On this league of nations there can be no compromising. A man is for it or against it. Republicans who are in favor of the league should not be compelled to vote for Democratic Senatorial candidates next time merely to express their sentiments on the league. These men would not represent them on other things. Just so, Democrats who are opposed to the league should not be compelled to vote against their party principles in order to strike at the league."

Beck Predicts Closer Union With England

United States in Greater Position of Influence Outside League Than In, He Says

MONTREAL, Canada, May 29.—James M. Beck opposed the league of nations, but predicted an increase in the community interests and a better understanding between Great Britain and the United States at a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Windsor to-day. He declared that minor differences of opinion in the future would be overshadowed by the fact that the two nations fought side by side in the world's two greatest wars and that they had a common mission to perform in the noblest form of self-restraint.

"I am persuaded that the United States will do more for civilization as the willing friend of Great Britain than as the willing partner of many nations, for it is the greater service to the cause of civilization if such service be voluntary and not a matter of obligation," he said.

"The immense moral influence that the United States had in the world war, even in the days of its neutrality, was due to the fact that it viewed the great controversy from a detached position and in an impartial spirit. Its judgment in the future will have greater force if it preserves that position of independence and impartiality, than if it impairs its influence by taking part as a member of the league in the inevitable intrigues between nations to which that league will necessarily give rise, with reference to purely European and Asiatic questions."

Turks Retire Passively Before Greek Advance

PARIS, May 29.—Latest reports on the situation in the East say that Greek armies, proceeding from Smyrna to occupy Macedonia, are meeting no resistance from the Turks, who are retiring before the advance.

BROADWAY

Dear old Broadway—famous in song and story from one end of the globe to the other—by day a seething hive of industry, by night a fairyland of pleasure!

The mecca of the ambitious from the wilds of Maine to the sand dunes of California, the goal of the mightiest ships that sail the seven seas!

Give a thought to Broadway and you give a thought to the world, for Broadway has gathered unto itself the bravest sons and the fairest daughters of every nation of the earth.

Give a thought to Broadway and you give a thought to CHILDS, for Broadway is a great highway of CHILDS restaurants—twelve in all, extending from the Battery to Harlem, with another twelve within a stone's throw.

Beautiful Broadway and add to the delightfulness of the greatest city on earth. Visit the CHILDS restaurants and add to your own delight.

Great Britain Owe U. S. \$4,260,000,000

This Huge Amount Is Now Due American Government, Chamberlain Tells the Commons

LONDON, May 29.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the present indebtedness of the British government to the American government is \$4,260,000,000, while the various American departments owe the British departments, roughly, \$210,000,000.

The Chancellor said that dollar securities, including Canadian securities, now held under the treasury deposit scheme amount to just a little more than \$500,000,000, most of which has been placed as collateral for loans in America. In addition to the deposit, Mr. Chamberlain added, securities to the value of \$106,111,000 had been purchased by the treasury. Most of these were sold, however.

Childs

its loyal and constant assistance to the government, so as to enable it to overcome difficulties which, though serious, are far from being so serious as those which the country managed to overcome during the war."

This Establishment Will Be Closed All Day Today

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PARIS "THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Offer for Saturday Special Groups of Smart Outer Apparel at particularly attractive prices

Town & Country Suits \$50 & \$75

An extensive collection of fashionable models developed in fine materials—for street—sports and semi-dress occasions.

Gowns and Dresses \$50 & \$65

For street—afternoon—dinner or informal wear—of plain or figured silks, satin, taffeta, chiffon, Georgette crepe and lace.

Motoring Wraps & Coats \$55

Of gabardine, tricotine, jersey, English tweeds and novelty wool fabrics.

Pongee & Shantung Coats \$45 & \$65

Suit Blouses \$15 & \$20

Light and dark shades of Georgette crepe, including lace trimmed and embroidered styles.

Smart Hat \$15 & \$20

Tailored, semi-dress and sport styles in wing, bow or flower trimmed effects.